

**London Road, Brentford, Hounslow –  
Archaeological Watching Brief**

**Planning Application: P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3  
LAG 018/406**

**LAARC Site Code: LDO15**

**Grid Reference: TQ 17205 77217**

**Client: Frankum Construction**

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**November 2015**

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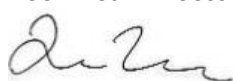
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**Plate 1: Central Pipe Trench east facing section**

**Plate 2: Western Pipe Trench east facing section**

**Plate 3: Remediation Area looking south**

**Figure 1: Site Location Plan**

**Figure 2: Watching Brief Observations**

**Figure 3: Area of Remediation**

## Non-technical Summary

ECUS Ltd was commissioned by Frankum Construction to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 29 London Road, Brentford centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping.

The work was conducted undertaken in accordance with a Mitigation Statement and Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2013a) as part of planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406, which was approved by the GLAAS Advisor for Brentford, Hounslow prior to any works commencing.

Site work was undertaken over a number of days between August 2014 and October 2015.

The monitoring works included the metal detecting of upcast spoil for the retrieval of potential metal object, specifically of the Roman period. The detector was set to distinguish non-ferrous metal objects. The aim of this is to ensure as much of the archaeological record, comprising a potential wide range of artefacts, as indicated from other excavations around Roman Brentford, are retrieved and analysed.

The construction comprised of a number of groundworks which were deemed to have the potential to impact upon the archaeological potential within the Site. This included:

- Piling mat and slab, outside of existing disturbed area of former pub cellar, up to 0.5m;
- Remediation zone in southwest corner of the site, up to 0.6m; and
- Soakaway, up to 1.2m, with drainage entry at higher level up to 0.5m.

Tarmac and modern overburden were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Where archaeological deposits were readily identified within the test pits, mechanical excavation ceased and archaeological deposits were investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand (mattock and trowel).

The archaeological watching brief has confirmed the continuation of the Romano-British dated ditch across the site. The full profile of the ditch was not established as part of the watching brief observations due to the truncation of earlier deposits from later pits especially along the northern edge of the ditch or the depth of the excavated pipe trenches to not exceed the depth of the ditch. The watching brief on the pipe trenches confirmed the location of the soakaway avoided impacts upon the Romano-British ditch.

The finds report was compiled by Lorraine Mephram of Wessex Archaeology. The project was managed and the report prepared by Paul White of ECUS Ltd.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1 ECUS Ltd was commissioned by Frankum Construction to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 29 London Road, Brentford centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping.
- 1.1.2 The work was conducted undertaken in accordance with a Mitigation Statement and Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2013a) as part of planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406, which was approved by the GLAAS Advisor for Brentford, Hounslow prior to any works commencing.
- 1.1.3 Site work was undertaken over a number of days between August 2014 and October 2015.

### **1.2 Location, Topography, Geology**

- 1.2.1 The Site is situated at the corner of London Road and Brent Lea in Brentford within the London Borough of Hounslow. The River Brent is situated within 60 m to the east of the Site (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The area is dominated by mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century developments including a retail park with fronting car park to the north of London Road, and an estate of 2-5 storey flats off Brent Lea. Standing buildings on the Site, comprising a former public house, have already been cleared with the cellar of the former buildings exposed in the northeast of the Site.
- 1.2.3 The naturally occurring subsoil within the site is Brickearth over River Terrace Gravels over London Clay (BGS map sheet 270).

## **2. Archaeological and Historical Background**

### **2.1 Historical Development of Area**

- 2.1.1 Archaeological discoveries and investigations have been made since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century on either side of the River Brent along the route of the Roman London- Silchester road in Brentford. These discoveries have indicated the partial alignment of the Roman Road, the potential location of the crossing point over the Brent and the possibility for the existence of a roadside Roman settlement (Cowie *et al*, 2013, 5-8).
- 2.1.2 Of particular relevance to the understanding of the site are the excavations undertaken during the mid-1970s approximately 25m east of the site on the adjacent Northumbria Wharf development (Laws, 1976). The small excavation area revealed at least three phase of activity. The first phase comprised of a 2.8 m wide straight sided ditch, aligned approximately east-west. The ditch was dated to later part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD from the retrieved pottery and a coin of the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century was found lying on the surface of the ditch. The ditch contained primary silt and a distinct yellow silty deposit with pebbly gravel.

- 2.1.3 A second phase of activity comprised a series of stake-holes which were cut into the top of the backfilled ditch. The stake-holes extended in a sweeping arc across the excavation area from northeast to west. Dating evidence was sparse for this phase but the enclosure or boundary formed by the stake-holes appears to have been short lived as the course of the stake-holes had been cut by another ditch, approximately 1.8m to the south of the first phase ditch. This later ditch had in turn been re-cut during the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century, and comprised a considerable amount of domestic refuse and building material, indicative of a nearby settlement (Laws, 1976, 182). A small area of gravel surface was found in the eastern part of the excavation that was considered to contemporary with the later ditch. However there was no indication of the road surface within the excavation.
- 2.1.4 Since the 1970s there have been a number of archaeological investigations along the route of the Roman road through Brentford. The recently published excavations at the site of the London Hilton Syon Park Hotel between 2004-10 (Cowie *et al* 2013) has provided a synthesis to the development of the roadside development in Brentford along the former course of the Roman road.
- 2.1.5 It is estimated that a roadside settlement extended for approximately 1 km along the road including a 200 m within the floodplain of the former course of the River Brent (*ibid*, 8). The evidence suggests that the initial settlement started on the east bank of the Brent and extended westwards. The settlement appears to have comprised of a ribbon development of structures, surrounded by a number of gravel surfaced yards along the road, within a wider rural landscape of ditched enclosures for farming.
- 2.1.6 The Syon Park excavation revealed various road surfaces which are located to the south of the current A315 London Road. By projecting the line of the road with other known locations on Brentford High Street, it is suggested that the course of the road passes to the south of the site. A series of pits and ditches were excavated at Syon Park adjacent to the road and attributed to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century, with more established buildings by the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century (*ibid*, 29).
- 2.1.7 Based on the current evidence it would appear the road was soon established after the Roman Conquest and by the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century, the covered at least 5-6 hectares. Following a decline in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century there was a modest revival during the 4<sup>th</sup> century but the settlement appears to have been abandoned completely during the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Large quantities of metalwork, comprising jewellery and surgical implements, were recovered from the excavation which reflect earlier discoveries at the former Park Tavern on London Road and, along with the pottery, are indicative of the adoption of a Romanised lifestyle and the settlement was not a parochial rural settlement. It is possible the settlement provided a half-way stopping point between Roman London and the settlement at Staines, as served as a market place not only for the local community but supplying Londinium with produce. The site appears to be located at the eastern end of the westernmost settlement before the crossing of the River Brent.
- 2.1.8 The excavations have indicated that where later development, such as cellarge, has not removed deposits the potential to uncover Roman archaeological remains are high.

## **2.2 Previous Investigations within the Site**

### ***Desk-based Assessment***

- 2.2.1 The desk based assessment (DBA) established that there is potential for archaeological remains dating from the Romano-British and Medieval period to exist within the Site (ECUS 2013b).
- 2.2.2 There is potential within the Site for remains relating to a Romano-British roadside settlement, a medieval hospital and almshouse, and post-medieval roadside tenements. Although the exact location of the medieval hospital and almshouses are not known, based on historic mapping it is considered to be located beyond the southern edge of the site. There is an unknown potential for human remains relating to a burial ground which could have been associated with the hospital. However no burials have been recorded during the redevelopment of the surrounding area into flats during the 1970s and 1980s.
- 2.2.3 Redevelopment of the Site during the 19th century is anticipated to have impacted the survival of archaeological remains with the creation of a cellar removing archaeological remains within the northern half of the Site. Although the Site is located within an area identified as having been disturbed by mineral extraction during the 19th or 20th century, examination of historic mapping and the results of geotechnical boreholes suggest that the Site was not impacted by this activity. However, a borehole to the south of the existing cellar indicates the ground within the footprint of the proposed building has been disturbed to a depth of 3m by the construction of the basement. This is likely to have significantly removed any archaeological deposits.

### ***Geo-technical Watching Brief***

- 2.2.4 Through consultation with the Archaeological Advisor for Brentford was suggested that an iterative approach to the evaluation of the site should be undertaken to inform the potential mitigation strategy that was based upon the direct impacts of the construction upon buried archaeological remains.
- 2.2.5 The initial evaluation work comprised the monitoring of two geo-technical soakaway test pits in August 2013 (ECUS 2013b: LAARC Site Code: LBR13). Two test pits were excavated in the southern half of the Site near to the proposed location of the soakaway. Test Pit 1 was centred on NGR 517203, 177210, and Test Pit 2 at 517191, 177208. Both pits were initially opened 1.6 m square but were enlarged for safe access/ egress and to investigate exposed archaeological deposits.
- 2.2.6 The monitoring revealed an overburden of modern made ground of at least 0.6 m across the Site. The cellar to the former pub had removed any archaeological remains within its footprint. However the monitoring activity confirmed the potential for archaeological remains to survive at the southern end of the Site.
- 2.2.7 In Test Pit 1 a series of intercutting post-medieval/ modern pits were revealed, and represent refuse pits at the back of the Victorian properties which once fronted onto London Road. In Test Pit 2 a broad ditch over 3.8 m wide and 1.2 m in depth below current ground level was revealed. Analysis of the pottery indicated a 2nd century AD date. A ditch of similar proportions and with the same distinctive compact yellow sand deposit was identified during



rescue excavations on the adjacent site of Northumbria Wharf to the east during the 1970s (Laws 1976). It is considered highly probable that the ditch in Test Pit 2 is a continuation of this ditch and may mark a property boundary parallel to the Roman Road, which is now suggested to be located to the south of the site.

- 2.2.8 The client was advised that an alternative location should be sought for the proposed soakaway. The soakaway which is now proposed to be 12 m by 1 m wide by 1 m deep was relocated. Based upon the known archaeological potential of the Site, an evaluation trench was opened along the line of the alternative soakaway location.

### **Evaluation Trench**

- 2.2.9 An evaluation trench was excavated by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in August 2013 (Bray, 2013). It was proposed to excavate the trench 12m x 2m but due to space restrictions within the Site the trench was reduced in length but widened. The modern overburden was up to 0.75 m deep and at the western end of the trench the underlying deposits had been destroyed by modern disturbance. Along the northern edge of the trench two large intercutting pits were observed. This appeared to comprise of modern ceramics with two sherds of residual Roman pottery broadly dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The southern half of the trench comprised of natural gravels.
- 2.2.10 Although the feature recorded in the evaluation trench is attributed to the modern period by TVAS, it is possible the partially excavated feature relates to the 4<sup>th</sup> century ditch observed in the Northumbria Wharf excavations, and the Roman pottery found with the evaluation trench may not in fact be residual. However it is difficult to confirm this suggestion as the alignment of the ditch varies between the investigations, and the projected course of the later ditch from Northumbria Wharf suggests it extends along the southern boundary of the site.

## **3. Methodology**

### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

- 3.1.1 The proposed archaeological investigation is to monitor the construction phase within the Site. The aim is to retrieve information on the presence or absence, date, nature and extent of the Roman roadside settlement at Brentford. Specific aims of the watching brief were to:
- Confirm the alignment of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century ditch recorded in the test pits;
  - Confirm the nature of the feature within the TVAS trench; and
  - Establish the potential relationship to the road alignment.

### **3.2 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.2.1 The watching brief will be maintained in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (CIfA 2014), and with the GLAAS *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work*

(2009).

- 3.2.2 The recording system was based upon those published in the Archaeological Site Manual (Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994). An unique site code, LDO15, was been obtained from the London Archaeological Archives and Research Centre.
- 3.2.3 The monitoring works included the metal detecting of upcast spoil for the retrieval of potential metal object, specifically of the Roman period. The detector was set to distinguish non-ferrous metal objects. The aim of this is to ensure as much of the archaeological record, comprising a potential wide range of artefacts, as indicated from other excavations around Roman Brentford, are retrieved and analysed.
- 3.2.4 The construction comprised of a number of groundworks which were deemed to have the potential to impact upon the archaeological potential within the Site. This included:
- Piling mat and slab, outside of existing disturbed area of former pub cellar, up to 0.5m;
  - Remediation zone in southwest corner of the site, up to 0.6m;
  - Landscape area, up to 0.6m; and
  - Soakaway, up to 1.2m, with drainage entry at higher level up to 0.5m.
- 3.2.5 Tarmac and modern overburden were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Where archaeological deposits were readily identified within the test pits, mechanical excavation ceased and archaeological deposits were investigated and stratigraphically excavated by hand (mattock and trowel).

### **3.3 Recording**

- 3.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were reordered using *pro forma* recording sheets in line with the Museum of London Archaeology Service. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationship between features and deposits.
- 3.3.2 Photographs were taken of the general site conditions, location of groundwork, details of archaeological deposits pre- and post- excavation to produce a photographic record consisting of digital images in RAW and jpeg format.

### **3.4 Specialist Strategies**

- 3.4.1 Strategies for the recovery of artefacts, environment samples and human remains were included in the WSI (ECUS, 2013a). No environmental samples were taken and no human remains were encountered. Fragments of modern brick were not collected due to their fragmentary form, but their presence within deposits were noted. Retained artefacts from secure archaeological deposits were analysed by specialist staff at Wessex Archaeology, Salisbury.

## **4. Results**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 This section presents the results from the archaeological monitoring during the watching brief. The watching brief was carried out over a number of visits to the Site when specific construction groundworks were being undertaken (29 August 2014, 25 November 2014, 1 December 2014 and 14 September 2015). The metal detecting survey did not retrieve any early metalwork objects. Description of the contexts excavated can be found in Appendix 1 and illustrated on Figure 1.

### **4.2 Piling Mat, Landscape Area and Soakaway**

- 4.2.1 Up to 0.5 m was excavated to the south of the cellar area to provide a piling mat for the new construction. No archaeological deposits were observed and comprised of very mixed made ground of concrete and brick fragments, intermixed with broken modern glass and ceramic material.
- 4.2.2 The landscape area was limited in depth, removing later layers of tarmac and concrete for the car park associated the public house, with a maximum depth less than 0.5 m for the foundation for the outside store.
- 4.2.3 The watching brief confirmed the placement of the soakaway with the previously excavated evaluation trench and no further monitoring was required of these groundworks.

### **4.3 Storm Drain Pipe Trenches**

- 4.3.1 A total of three pipe trenches were excavated from the new building to join the eastern, central and western points of the soakaway. These pipe trenches run approximately parallel to each other from the rear of the new building and cross the alignment of the Romano-British ditch which had been observed in the previous phase of evaluation work within the Site. The excavation of the easternmost soakaway was not monitored and the pipe trench was backfilled before observation of deposits could be made. However the route of this pipe trench extended through the previous test pit which had been excavated as part of the geotechnical watching brief.
- 4.3.2 The central pipe trench was excavated to 0.85 m deep and 0.45 m wide and extended northwards from the cut for the recently installed soakaway. Similar deposits as previously observed as part of the previous evaluation trench was observed and the presence of pottery and animal bone confirmed the presence of the ditch.
- 4.3.3 The trench comprised of modern made ground and dark brown garden loam (100) to a depth of 0.6 m in depth. This overlies dark brown silt with extensive root intrusion (101), to a depth of 0.15 m. This in turn overlies mid-orange brown silt which was slightly cohesive with occasional small angular gravel inclusions (102). The full depth of this deposit was not exposed within the depth of the trench. The majority of artefacts were recovered from this lower deposit. The northern end of the trench indicated that lower pitting had truncated any earlier remains.
- 4.3.4 The westernmost pipe trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2 m at

its southern end and 0.45 m in width. A total length of 6.3 m was observed from the northern edge of the cut for the soakaway [201]. Modern made ground was 0.7 m deep [202] and [203]. The northern end of pipe trench was revealed to be extensively truncation with modern pits and deposits of building debris [206].

- 4.3.5 The southernmost 2.5 m length of pipe trench nearest to the soakaway indicated earlier deposits to be better preserved and the fill of the Romano-British ditch could be distinguished. The pipe trench confirmed that the cut of the soakaway had missed the southern edge of the Romano-British ditch. Underneath the made ground was the same dark brown soft sandy silt previously observed as the upper fill of the ditch (204) which overlies a mid brown orange clay silt with few inclusion (205).

#### **4.4 Remediation Area**

- 4.4.1 In the southwest corner of the Site an area of contaminated land remediation was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7 m (Figure 2). The area comprised of extensively modern made ground to a depth of 0.6 m and included the foundations of the former boundary wall to the property which crossed the area on a southeast to northwest alignment. In the very southwest corner of the site was a brick lined (303) rectangular refuse pit. The fill (302) comprised of very mixed fragments of CBM, oyster shells and brick fragments with dark brown silt.
- 4.4.2 To the north the brick lined pit cut into an earlier larger pit (306) from which large fragments of glazed pottery were retrieved (305). The full extent of the pit was not excavated as it extended beyond the depth of the required remediation. No further features were observed with the excavated area. The base of the trench comprised of light mid-orange brown sandy silt.

## **5. Finds**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered consists largely of pottery, with a few fragments of animal bone and ceramic building material. Quantities overall are small. The material was recovered from three contexts (ditch fills 102 and 204, pit fill 305), and ranges in date from Romano-British to post-medieval. This small assemblage augments material recovered during earlier evaluation of the Site (LRB13).
- 5.1.2 All finds recovered are listed by context in **Table 1**.

### **5.2 Results**

#### ***Pottery***

- 5.2.1 Twenty-two sherds were recovered during the watching brief, of which 20 are Romano-British and two post-medieval.

#### ***Romano-British***

- 5.2.2 Fourteen of the 20 Romano-British sherds came from ditch fill 204, and the

remaining six from ditch fill 102 (both part of the same feature). These sherds have been classified according to the Museum of London fabric type series although, as for the evaluation assemblage, few of the wares are sufficiently distinctive to allow assignation to specific type, and most fall within 'catch-all' categories. Unlike the evaluation assemblage, however, which was tentatively dated to the later 1st to 2nd century AD, the chronological focus here is on the later Romano-British period.

- 5.2.3 The only imported sherd is from a Central Gaulish samian vessel (SAMCG), dating to the 2nd century AD. The external surface of this undiagnostic sherd is heavily abraded, removing nearly all of the surface slip, which is consistent with the fact that this sherd was clearly residual in fill 204. Most of the other sherds from this context are undiagnostic coarsewares (SAND, OXID), but the greywares include probable Alice Holt products of later Romano-British date (late 3rd/4th century AD), and there is one grog-tempered sherd, from a dropped flange bowl of similar date, with a scratched graffito in the form of a simple cross on the exterior.
- 5.2.4 Datable sherds from fill 102 are also late Romano-British: two body sherds from rilled jars in the 4th century AD Overwey-Tilford fabric variant of the Alice Holt production centre (PORD), and a rim from an Oxfordshire whiteware mortarium (Young 1977, type M20, dated c. 240-300).

#### ***Post-Medieval***

- 5.2.5 Two sherds of redware were found in pit fill 305. One small unglazed body sherd is undiagnostic, but the second sherd is from an internally glazed side-handled bowl of 17th century or later date.

#### ***Ceramic Building Material (CBM)***

- 5.2.6 Three fragments of CBM were recovered. One, from ditch fill 204, is from a Romano-British roof tile (imbrex), while the other two (from ditch fill 102 and pit fill 305) are from medieval flat (peg) roof tiles, and is likely to be intrusive from the upper layers of made ground. The fragment from 305 has part of a possible animal paw print.

#### ***Animal Bone***

- 5.2.7 Animal bone (ten fragments) was recovered from ditch fill 102 only. Nine of these are cattle (mandible and teeth, tibia, rib, first phalanx), with one sheep/goat (mandible). The condition is fair, with some slight surface wear.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

- 5.2.8 This is a very small finds assemblage and, even when added to the material recovered from the evaluation (LRB13), its potential is extremely limited.
- 5.2.9 Pottery, mostly Romano-British, was the most commonly encountered material type from both stages of fieldwork; most of this material falls within broadly defined, 'catch-all' ware types, and adds little to our knowledge of the production and distribution of Romano-British pottery in the area. The pottery has provided basic chronological information for the Site, and further analysis is not warranted.
- 5.2.10 The same is true of other material types recovered, whose potential is restricted by the very small quantities recovered, and the absence of items of

intrinsic interest.

**Table 1: Finds by context**

Context	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Description/Comments
102	animal bone	10	185	mostly cattle (mandible, teeth, tibia, rib, 1st phalanx); 1 sheep/goat mandible
102	CBM	1	30	flat roof tile, medieval
102	pottery	3	11	RB greyware (SAND); 1 jar rim (small)
102	pottery	2	40	RB oxidised ware (PORD); rilled jar bodies; C4 AD
102	pottery	1	42	RB Oxfordshire whiteware (OXWW); mortarium (Young type M20, c.AD240-300)
204	CBM	1	206	RB roof tile ( <i>imbrex</i> )
204	pottery	1	13	RB samian (SAMCG); exterior very abraded, most slip gone; C2 AD
204	pottery	1	4	RB buff/white ware (OXID), body sherd
204	pottery	1	44	Late RB grog-tempered ware (GROG); drop flange bowl rim, graffito (cross) below flange; late C3/C4 AD
204	pottery	11	289	RB greyware (SAND), including probably Alice Holt products
305	CBM	2	126	Medieval flat roof tile, 1 with partial ?paw print
305	pottery	1	214	Post-medieval glazed redware (PMR): side handled bowl, internally glazed; C17+
305	pottery	1	17	Post-medieval redware (PMR): unglazed body sherd

CBM = ceramic building material; RB = Romano-British

## 6. Conclusion

### 6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The archaeological watching brief has confirmed the continuation of the Romano-British dated ditch across the site. The full profile of the ditch was not established as part of the watching brief observations due to the truncation of earlier deposits from later pits especially along the northern edge of the ditch or the depth of the excavated pipe trenches to not exceed the depth of the ditch. The watching brief on the pipe trenches confirmed the location of the soakaway avoided impacts upon the Romano- British ditch.

## 7. Storage and Curation

### 7.1 Archive

- 7.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared and arrangements for the deposition of the Archive on completion of the project will be made in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and the *General Standards for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives Deposited with the Museum of London* (Museum of London, August 2009, updated 2013).
- 7.1.2 The archive will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (the LAARC) within three months of the completion of fieldwork. The archive is currently held at ECUS Ltd office under the project code 6949/ LDO15.
- 7.1.3 An OASIS form (Oasis ID - ecusltd1-230693) has been initiated and a copy is provided in Appendix 2 of this report.
- 7.1.4 A summary of the results of the work to be published in the annual review of The London Archaeologist is provided in Appendix 3.



## 8. References

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## Plates



**Plate 1: Central Pipe Trench east facing section**



**Plate 2: Western Pipe Trench east facing section**



**Plate 3: Remediation Area looking south**



## Appendix 1 List of Contexts

Trench	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
1	100	Made Ground- Compact dark brown garden loam with demolition layer with abundant brick fragments and sand	0 – 0.6
1	101	Fill- mid brown friable silt, with few inclusions. Abundant roots at base of fill.	0.6– 0.85
1	102	Fill- mid-brown silt slightly cohesive with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Pottery throughout fill. Fill observed at southern end of trench.	0.6-0.85+

Trench	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
2	200	Modern soakaway	0 – 1.2
2	201	Cut for modern soakaway	0– 1.2
2	202	Made Ground- Compact demolition layer of abundant brick fragments and sand	0- 0.5
2	203	Made Ground- Compact dark brown garden loam with demolition layer with abundant brick fragments and sand	0.5- 0.7
2	204	Fill- mid brown friable silt, with few inclusions. Abundant roots at base of fill	0.7-1.2
2	205	Fill- mid-brown silt slightly cohesive with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Pottery throughout fill. Fill observed at southern end of trench.	0.7- 1.2+
2	206	Fill- mid to dark brown silt slightly cohesive with occasional small sub-angular gravel inclusions. Fill of pit [207]	0.2-1.05
2	207	Cut- u shaped cut of pit observed in section at northern end of trench	0.2-1.05

Trench	Context Number	Description	Depth (m)
3	300	Tarmac	0 – 0.07
3	301	Made Ground- Compact demolition layer of abundant brick fragments and sand	0.07– 0.6
3	302	Fill- Very mixed deposit of dark brown clay silt with frequent brick fragments and sand	0.15- 0.7+
3	303	Structure- single width course of hand made bricks which line rectangular pit cut [304]	0.3- 0.7+
3	304	Cut- rectangular in plan which cuts [305] and [306]	0.3-0.7+
3	305	Fill- dark brown clay silt, with occasional small rounded and sub-angular small gravel inclusions with grey silt flecks and occasional charcoal flecks	0.4-0.7+
3	306	Cut- sub-oval shape in plan not fully excavated	0.4-0.7+

## Appendix 2 Oasis Form

**OASIS ID: ecusltd1-230693**

Project details	
Project name	29 London Road, Brentford, Hounslow - Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	ECUS Ltd was commissioned by Frankum Construction to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 29 London Road, Brentford centred on NGR TQ 17205 77217 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Site is to be redeveloped for the erection of a five storey building comprising 9 x 2-bedroom flats with associated parking and landscaping. The work was conducted undertaken in accordance with a Mitigation Statement and Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2013a) as part of planning application P/2012/3369 and 00707/29/P3 LAG 018/406, which was approved by the GLAAS Advisor for Brentford, Hounslow prior to any works commencing. Site work was undertaken over a number of days between August 2014 and October 2015. The archaeological watching brief has confirmed the continuation of the Romano-British dated ditch across the site. The full profile of the ditch was not established as part of the watching brief observations due to the truncation of earlier deposits from later pits especially along the northern edge of the ditch or the depth of the excavated pipe trenches to not exceed the depth of the ditch. The watching brief on the pipe trenches confirmed the location of the soakaway avoided impacts upon the Romano- British ditch.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-2014 End: 30-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LDO15 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD 29 London Road, Brentford
Postcode	TW8 8HY
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 17205 77217 51.481254006148 -0.311952129527 51 28 52 N 000 18 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.5m Max: 6.89m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	ECUS Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	ECUS Ltd
Project director/manager	Paul White
Project supervisor	Paul White
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Frankum Construction

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Physical Archive ID	LDO15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Digital Archive ID	LDO15
Digital Contents	"other"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre
Paper Archive ID	LDO15
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	London Road, Brentford, Hounslow -
Author(s)/Editor(s)	White, P. A.
Other bibliographic details	6949
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Ecus Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Basingstoke
Description	Unpublished client report

Entered by	Paul White (paul.white@ecusltd.co.uk)
Entered on	06 November 2015

## **Appendix 3 London Archaeologist Summary**

Name- 29 London Road, Brentford, Hounslow, TW8 8JB

OS- TQ 17205 77217

Director- Paul White, Ecus

Type of work- Watching Brief

Date of Work- August 2014 to October 2015

Funding body- Frankum Construction

Site code- LDO15

This archaeological watching brief was the final stage of mitigation for archaeological intervention as part of the redevelopment of the site at 29 London Road, Brentford. Previous phases of archaeological work had included evaluation (site code LRB13) which had confirmed the presence of a Romano- British ditch, which had been observed during rescue excavations during the 1970s to the east of the site.

The archaeological watching brief has confirmed the continuation of the Romano-British dated ditch across the site. The full profile of the ditch was not established as part of the watching brief observations due to the truncation of earlier deposits from later pits especially along the northern edge of the ditch or the depth of the excavated pipe trenches to not exceed the depth of the ditch. The watching brief on the pipe trenches confirmed the location of the soakaway avoided impacts upon the Romano-British ditch. The pottery from the ditch is attributed to the late 3rd/4th century AD and perhaps reflects the upper levels of the ditch were exposed rather than the earlier deposits revealed as part of the evaluation.



**Legend**

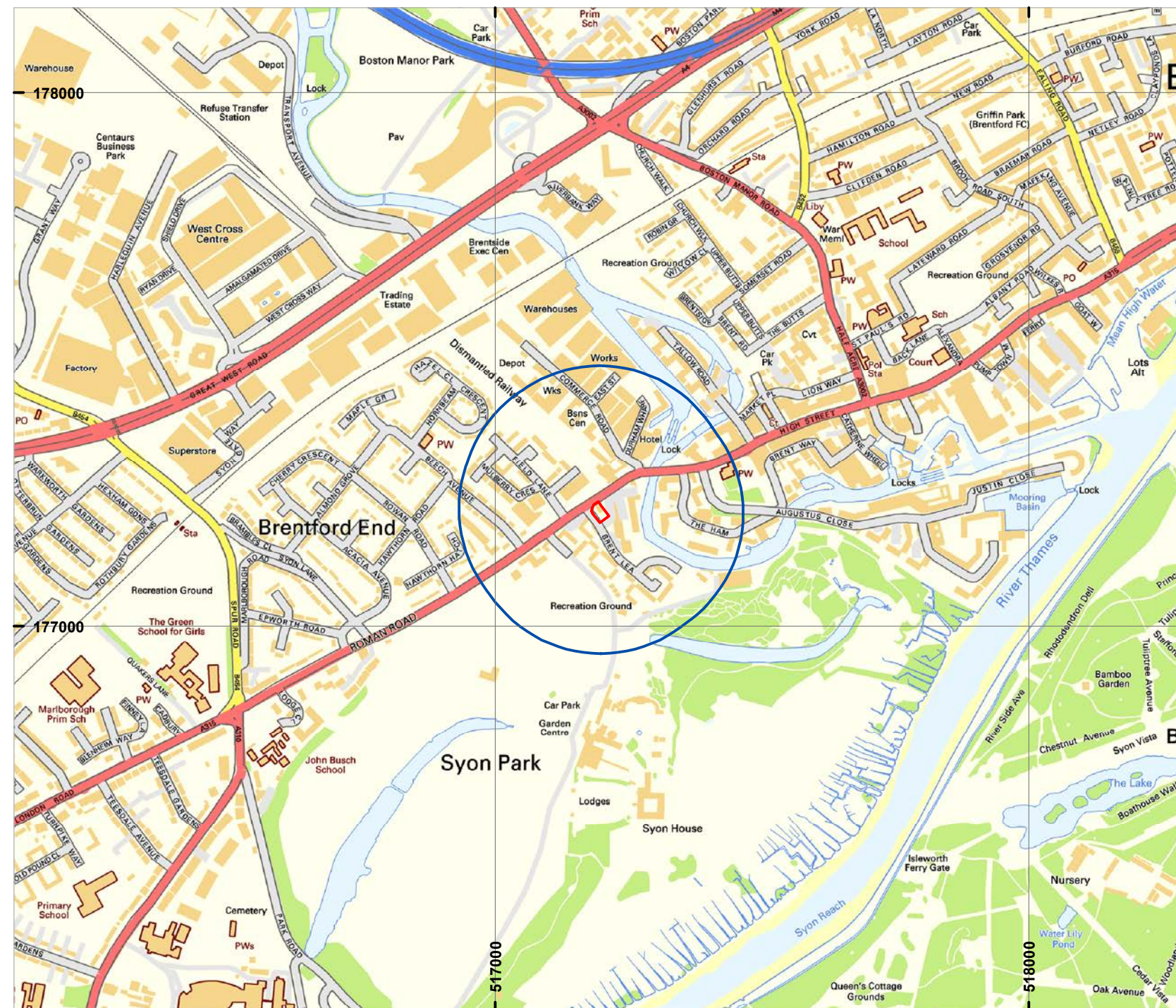
- Site
- Study Area

0 0.25 0.5  
Kilometers

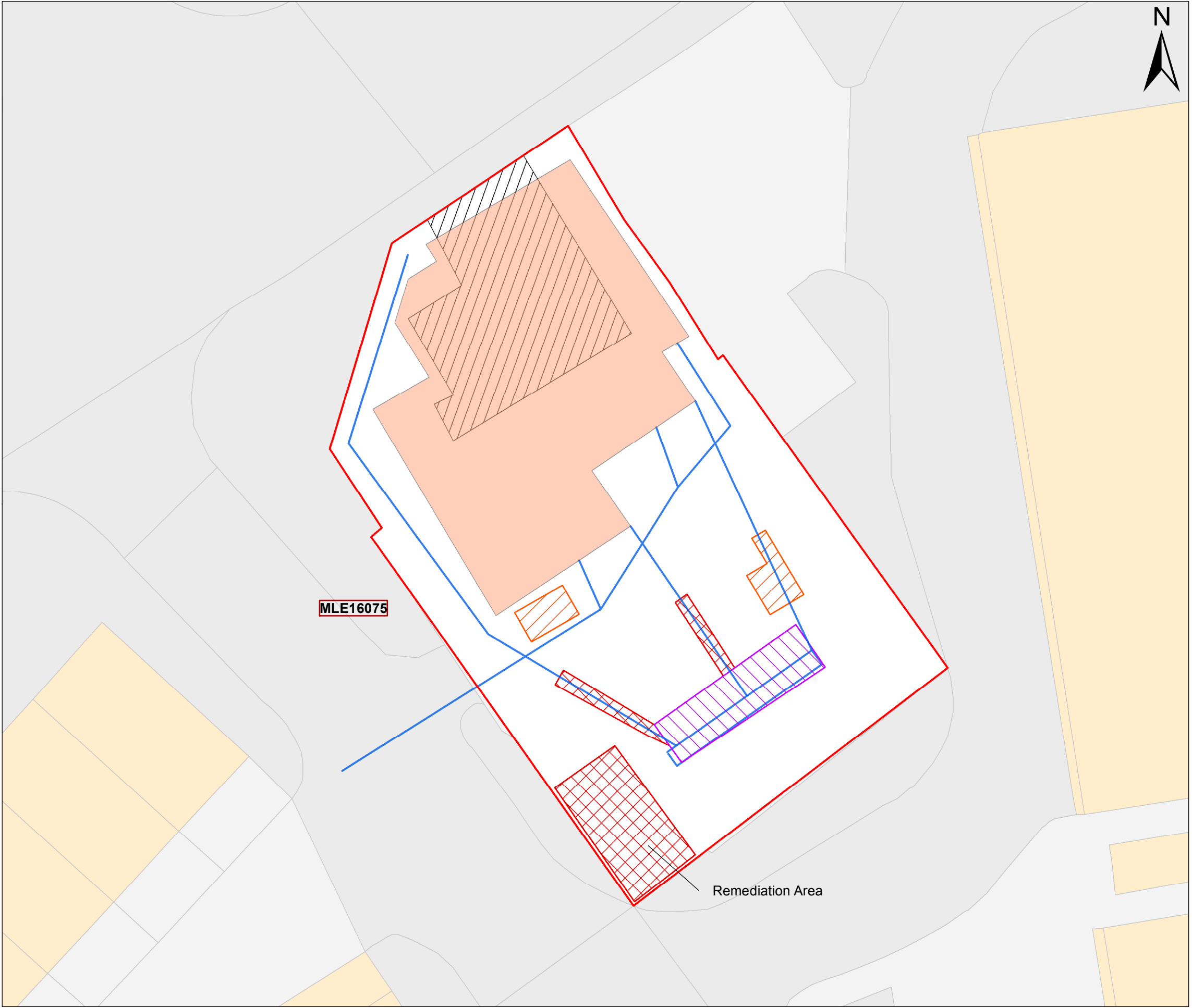
**29 London Road,  
Brentford, Hounslow**

**Figure 1. Site Location Plan**








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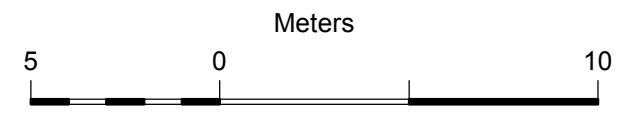






**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
-  Proposed Building
-  Existing Cellar
-  Drainage
-  Test Pits
-  TVAS Trench
-  Watching Brief Observations



**London Road, Brentford**

**Watching Brief Observations**

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